OCT 22 1985

C 3.158:MA24T(84)-1

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Lumber Production and Mill Stocks

1984

MA24T(84)-1
Issued October 1985

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ORIGINAL

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Production of lumber in the United States was 37.4 billion board feet in 1984. This is an increase of 8 percent over the 1983 output of 34.6 billion board feet.

Eastern lumber production was 18.1 billion board feet in 1984, compared to 17.0 billion board feet in 1983. Southern yellow pine production amounted to 10.7 billion board feet in 1984, an increase of 5 percent over 1983. Production of eastern hardwoods, at 6.0 billion board feet in 1984, was 11 percent over 1983 levels.

Western lumber production in 1984 was 19.3 billion board feet, an increase of 9 percent over the 1983 level of 17.6 billion board feet. Softwood production increased by the same percentage, to 19.1 billion board feet in 1984.

Imports of foreign lumber amounted to 33 percent of apparent consumption (domestic consumption less exports, plus imports) in 1984. This is an increase from 1983, when imports amounted to 30 percent of apparent consumption.

A description of the survey methodology and related information appears on page 6.

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Table 1. LUMBER PRODUCTION: 1973 TO 1984

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Year	Total	Softwood			Total hardwoods
		Total	Southern yellow pine	Other	
1984	37,401	31,185	10,674	20,511	6,216
1983	34,572	28,927	10,181	18,746	5,644
1982[r]	30,010	24,949	8,754	16,195	5,061
1981[1]	31,672	25,432	8,415	17,005	6,252
1980[1]	35,354	28,239	8,217	20,022	7,115
1979[1]	40,569	33,255	9,283	23,972	7,314
1978[1]	40,498	33,467	9,231	24,236	7,031
1977[1]	39,362	32,661	8,879	23,782	6,701
1976[1]	36,997	30,571	7,893	22,677	6,427
1975	32,619	26,747	6,967	19,780	5,872
1974	34,608	27,704	6,921	20,783	6,904
1973	38,595	31,586	7,895	23,691	7,009

[r] Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1] Production figures for 1976-1981 have been benchmarked to revised levels established in this report for 1982. See "Description of Survey" for an explanation of benchmarking procedure.

Table 2. LUMBER MILL STOCKS: 1973 TO 1984

Year	Total mill stocks	Softwood	Hardwood
1984	4,513	3,434	1,097
1983	4,335	3,417	918
1982	3,833	2,981	852
1981	3,938	3,041	897
1980	5,033	3,831	1,202
1979	4,888	3,807	1,081
1978	4,434	3,463	971
1977	4,607	3,580	1,027
1976	4,851	3,719	1,132
1975	4,947	3,854	1,093
1974	5,070	3,967	1,103
1973	4,352	3,593	759

Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Robert Marske, (301) 763-4478.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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Table 3. PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS, BY CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS: 1982 TO 1984

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Geographic area[1]	Total			Softwoods			Hardwoods			1984 Relative Error		
	1984	1983	1982	1984	1983	1982	1984	1983	1982	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods
United States	37,401	34,572	30,010	31,185	28,927	24,949	6,716	5,644	5,061	1.0	(NA)	(NA)
Eastern United States	18,060	17,009	14,578	12,053	11,577	9,845	6,007	5,432	4,733	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Northeast Region	2,155	2,018	1,791	1,113	1,035	835	1,042	984	956	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New England Division	1,301	1,237	1,016	997	939	743	304	298	286	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maine	918	886	705	782	744	561	136	142	144	4.2	4.7	5.4
New Hampshire	131	127	116	106	102	98	25	25	18	1.1	1.1	1.4
Vermont	94	88	79	57	45	37	37	36	42	3.7	5.1	3.5
Massachusetts	83	96	85	43	44	33	43	50	52	4.0	4.4	4.4
Connecticut and Rhode Island	73	47	34	9	2	4	64	45	30	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Middle Atlantic Division	854	781	772	116	96	102	738	685	670	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New York	362	357	343	102	81	88	260	276	255	4.8	5.1	5.1
New Jersey	11	10	13	–	–	–	11	10	13	4.5	(NA)	4.5
Pennsylvania	481	414	416	14	15	14	467	399	402	4.2	3.5	4.3
North Central Region	1,805	1,630	1,387	169	183	160	1,636	1,447	1,227	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
East North Central Division	1,356	1,216	1,055	104	108	88	1,252	1,108	967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio	306	255	259	3	6	21	303	249	238	4.9	4.2	5.1
Indiana	358	366	245	8	7	6	350	359	239	4.8	3.4	4.9
Illinois	69	57	52	–	–	2	69	57	50	5.4	5.3	4.5
Michigan	251	232	219	23	22	20	228	210	199	4.7	3.4	5.0
Wisconsin	372	306	280	70	73	39	302	233	241	4.3	3.6	4.6
West North Central Division	449	414	332	65	75	72	384	339	260	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Minnesota	181	184	138	52	58	47	129	126	91	4.7	3.4	5.0
Iowa	41	47	38	1	1	1	40	46	37	5.4	3.9	5.4
Missouri	198	163	132	8	13	18	190	150	114	4.6	3.6	5.0
Nebraska and Kansas	29	21	24	4	4	6	25	17	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Region	14,096	13 361	11,400	10,771	10,359	8,850	3,325	3,002	2,550	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
South Atlantic Division	6,678	6,451	5,375	5,157	4,969	4,179	1,521	1,482	1,196	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland and Delaware	112	108	101	56	54	46	66	54	55	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	851	808	724	466	450	488	385	358	236	3.3	3.2	4.3
West Virginia	285	280	252	5	7	6	280	273	246	5.4	5.7	5.5
North Carolina	1,400	1,505	1,293	1,014	1,139	988	386	366	305	3.7	3.9	4.3
South Carolina	1,249	1,149	889	1,038	968	779	211	181	110	4.3	4.7	2.0
Georgia	2,138	2,018	1,622	1,973	1,791	1,436	165	227	226	4.7	4.9	4.6
Florida	633	583	454	605	560	436	28	23	18	6.4	6.6	4.4
East South Central Division	4,187	3,801	3,193	2,960	2,740	2,276	1,227	1,061	917	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	272	261	270	8	8	11	264	253	259	4.7	2.6	4.8
Tennessee	400	343	335	103	105	97	297	238	238	4.0	3.7	4.3
Alabama	1,759	1,567	1,268	1,425	1,324	1,105	334	243	163	3.8	4.1	4.6
Mississippi	1,756	1,614	1,320	1,424	1,303	1,063	332	311	257	1.6	1.1	5.4
West South Central Division	3,231	3,108	2,834	2,654	2,650	2,397	577	458	437	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Arkansas	1,413	1,382	1,186	1,189	1,153	965	224	229	221	4.2	4.4	4.5
Louisiana	747	698	573	585	569	428	162	129	145	3.7	4.2	3.6
Oklahoma	234	223	203	182	187	187	52	36	16	4.0	3.9	4.0
Texas	837	805	872	698	741	817	139	64	55	2.3	2.3	2.2
Western United States	19,341	17,562	15,432	19,132	17,350	15,104	209	212	328	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mountain Division	4,294	3,805	3,277	4,291	3,802	3,252	3	3	25	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Montana	1,465	1,281	945	1,465	1,281	945	–	–	–	6.2	6.2	(NA)
Idaho	1,652	1,402	1,466	1,649	1,400	1,443	3	3	23	1.1	1.1	2.6
Wyoming	182	168	142	182	168	141	–	–	1	4.6	4.6	0.1
Colorado	168	105	121	168	105	121	–	–	–	5.6	5.7	(NA)
New Mexico	245	173	158	245	173	157	–	–	1	4.4	4.4	2.6
Arizona	368	288	261	368	288	261	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	(NA)
Utah and Nevada	82	72	63	82	72	63	–	–	–	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
South Dakota[2]	132	116	121	132	116	121	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	(NA)
Pacific Division	15,047	13,757	12,155	14,841	13,547	11,852	206	209	303	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Washington	4,033	3,826	3,493	3,888	3,696	3,332	145	130	161	0.8	0.8	0.7
Oregon	7,095	6,204	5,333	7,050	6,150	5,220	45	53	113	3.3	3.3	4.2
California	3,823	3,580	3,111	3,807	3,554	3,083	16	26	28	0.3	0.3	0.3
Alaska and Hawaii	136	147	218	135	147	217	–	–	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: See "Description of Survey" for explanation of estimation methods.

– Represents zero. (NA) Not available.

[1] For definitions of census geographic divisions, see "Explanation of Terms."
[2] South Dakota is included in the Mountain Division because its production is limited to western species.

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Table 4. EASTERN PRODUCTION, BY SPECIES: 1982 TO 1984

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Product description	Total Eastern United States		
	1984	1983[r]	1982
All species	18,060	17,009	14,578
Softwoods, eastern	12,053	11,577	9,845
Pine, southern yellow	10,674	10,181	8,754
Other eastern softwoods[1]	1,379	1,396	696
Hardwoods, eastern	6,007	5,432	4,733
Ash	210	224	122
Beech	105	112	88
Birch	127	120	53
Cherry	105	(2)	(2)
Cottonwood	108	197	105
Aspen	89		
Gum, black, tupelo, and sweet	289	278	257
Hickory and pecan	147	(2)	(2)
Hard maple	349	340	226
Soft maple	177	184	141
Oak, red	1,674	2,163	1,855
Oak, white	814		
Walnut	47	52	36
Yellow poplar	537	475	399
Other eastern hardwoods[3]	410	578	455
Hardwoods, eastern n.s.k.	819	709	996

N.s.k. Not specified by kind. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]Includes eastern white, jack, and Norway (red) pines, hemlock, eastern red cedar, northern and southern white cedar, cypress, balsam fir, eastern spruce, tamarack, and mixed woods not specified.
[2]Figures for cherry, hickory and pecan are combined with other eastern hardwoods for 1983 and 1982.
[3]Includes sycamore, basswood, elm, mixed woods, and woods not specified.

Table 5. WESTERN PRODUCTION, BY SPECIES: 1982 TO 1984

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Product description	Total Western United States		
	1984	1983[r]	1982
All species	19,341	17,562	15,432
Softwoods, western	19,132	17,350	15,103
Cedar	714	744	470
Douglas fir	7,740	6,434	4,842
Fir, white[1]	1,870	1,316	974
Pine, ponderosa	3,627	2,869	2,350
Pine, all other[2]	1,239	972	561
Redwood	984	852	760
Other western softwoods[3]	2,422	2,199	1,788
Western softwoods n.s.k.	526	1,964	3,358
Hardwoods, western[4]	209	212	329

N.s.k. Not specified by kind. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]Includes all western true firs.
[2]Includes lodgepole, sugar, and western (Idaho) white pines.
[3]Includes spruce, hemlock, larch, mixed woods, and woods not specified.
[4]Includes alder, birch, cottonwood and aspen, maple, oaks, mixed woods, and woods not specified.

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Table 6. PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS, BY LUMBER INDUSTRY REGIONS: 1982 TO 1984

(Millions of board feet, lumber tally)

Lumber industry region[1]	Total			Softwoods			Hardwoods		
	1984	1983[r]	1982	1984	1983[r]	1982	1984	1983[r]	1982
United States	37,401	34,661	30,010	31,185	28,927	24,949	6,216	5,644	5,061
Eastern lumber regions	18,060	17,009	14,578	12,053	11,577	9,845	6,007	5,432	4,733
Southern pine	10,674	10,181	8,754	10,674	10,181	8,754	-	-	-
Southern hardwood	2,779	2,347	2,227	78	102	167	2,701	2,245	2,060
Appalachian	857	829	627	46	44	25	811	785	602
Northern hemlock and hardwood	611	547	494	84	79	59	527	468	435
Northeastern	2,098	2,091	1,730	1,064	1,052	774	1,034	1,039	956
Other	1,042	1,013	746	107	119	66	935	894	680
Western lumber regions	19,341	17,562	15,432	19,132	17,350	15,104	209	212	328
Douglas fir	8,332	7,613	6,281	8,181	7,467	6,026	151	146	255
Western pine	8,996	8,143	7,668	8,982	8,127	7,608	14	16	60
California redwood	1,877	1,659	1,265	1,833	1,609	1,253	44	50	12
Alaska and Hawaii	136	147	218	136	147	212	-	-	1

Note: Data shown in this table represent all hardwood and softwood lumber produced in each lumber industrial region. This is not to be confused with data included in tables 4 and 5 which represent lumber produced by species and by census geographic region. For example, lumber production in the California redwood industrial region shown in this table includes all species in the region which totaled 1,562 millions of board feet for 1983. Production of California redwood lumber as shown in table 5, totaled 960 millions of board feet.

- Represents zero. [r]Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]For definitions of lumber industry regions, see text.

Table 7. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS: 1984 AND 1983

(Millions of board feet)

Product code	Product description	Production	Exports of domestic merchandise	Percent exports to manufacturers' production	Imports for consumption	Apparent consumption[1]	Percent imports to apparent consumption
	1984						
	Softwoods	31,185	1,585	5.1	14,351	43,951	32.7
24212 63	Douglas fir	7,740	532	6.9	603	7,812	7.7
24212 65	Other fir	1,870	80	4.3	765	2,555	29.9
24212 14 24212 71 24212 73	Pine	15,793	443	2.8	2,262	17,612	12.8
24212 61	Cedar	714	39	5.5	704	1,379	51.1
24212 15 24212 75 24212 79	Other	5,068	491	9.7	10,017	14,594	68.7
24211 **	Hardwoods	6,216	445	7.2	428	6,199	6.9
	1983						
	Softwoods	28,927	1,833	6.3	11,738	38,832	30.2
24212 63	Douglas fir	6,434	559	8.7	600	6,475	9.3
24212 65	Other fir	1,316	88	6.7	709	1,937	36.6
24212 14 24212 71 24212 73	Pine	14,515	585	4.0	920	14,850	6.2
24212 61	Cedar	744	47	6.3	664	1,361	48.8
24212 15 24212 75 24212 79	Other	[2]5,918	554	9.1	8,845	14,209	62.2
24211 **	Hardwoods	5,644	451	8.0	231	5,424	4.3

Note: For a comparison of SIC-based product codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers, see table B.

** Represents a combination of codes.

[1]Apparent consumption is equal to production plus imports minus exports.
[2]Includes softwood species not specified by kind (n.s.k.). Species n.s.k. totaled 526 million board feet in 1984 and 1,964 million board feet in 1983.

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Table 8. COMPARISON OF PRODUCT CODES (DOMESTIC OUTPUT), SCHEDULE B EXPORT NUMBERS, AND TSUSA IMPORT NUMBERS

Product description	Domestic output	Import number	Export number
Douglas fir	24212 63	202.1520, 1540	202.1620, 1640, 1660, 1680
Other fir	24212 65	202.1820, 1840	202.1920, 1940
Pine	24212 14 24212 71 24212 74	202.0405, 45, 55, 85	202.0720 202.0740 202.0820 202.0840 202.1020 202.1040 202.1120 202.1140
Cedar	24212 61	202.2720, 2740, 2760, 2780	202.2820, 2840, 2860, 2880
Other softwood	24212 15 24212 75 24212 79	202.0320, 0340 202.2120, 2140 202.2420, 2440 202.3020, 3040 202.5210 202.3200 202.3300	202.0420, 0440 202.2220, 2240 202.2520, 2540 202.2920, 2940 202.3120, 3140
Total hardwood	24211 51 24211 53 24211 55 24211 57 24211 59 24211 61 24211 63 24211 65 24211 67 24211 69 24211 71 24211 73 24211 75 24211 77 24211 79 24211 99	202.3420, 3440 202.3500 202.3700 202.3820, 3840 202.4020, 4040 202.4210 202.4215 202.4225 202.4230 202.4235 202.4245 202.4250 202.4255 202.4265 202.4270 202.4400 202.4600 202.5300	202.4312 202.4314 202.4315 202.4320 202.4325 202.4330 202.4335 202.4340 202.4345 202.4360 202.4365 202.4370 202.4375 202.4960 202.5740

Source: Bureau of the Census reports FT 410, U.S. Exports--Schedule E--Commodity by Country, and FT 135, U.S. General Imports--Schedule A--Commodity by Country.

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DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey. This survey covers sawmills producing lumber, sawed ties, and timbers, whether sawed for own use, sawed on contract for others, custom sawed, or sawed for sale.

Survey Methodology. The statistics in this publication represent total production of lumber by all manufacturers. These figures were collected on Bureau of the Census annual Form MA24T, Lumber Production and Mill Stocks. Figures for 1982 in this report were collected in the 1982 Census of Manufactures.

Figures for 1984 are based on a new sample of approximately 2,700 establishments. This panel was selected from a sampling frame composed of establishments that were included in the 1982 Census of Manufactures or that began operation after 1982, plus a number of sawmills identified by secondary sources such as the U.S. Forest Service, lumber grading agencies, and trade associations. The probability of selection depended upon the total employment of the establishment, the state in which the establishment operates, and the quantity and species produced. All sawmills with 20 or more employees were automatically included in the sample. Below this cutoff, probability of selection varied proportionately with quantity of lumber produced, within each state and species.

Totals for 1983 are estimates based on the rate of change from 1982 observed for establishments reporting in annual survey MA24T in 1983. The 1983 (old) survey panel consisted of about 1,600 sawmills selected from the establishments included in the 1977 Census of Manufactures, and from those that began operation after 1977. Species detail for 1982 and 1983 are based entirely on data reported by firms included in the old survey panel. No estimates of species detail were made for sawmills not included in the "old" panel; production for these establishments is included in the n.s.k (not specified by kind) categories.

Reliability of Data. The estimates of 1984 production derived from the new sample may differ somewhat from the results of a complete coverage survey. The sampling errors—the differences between the sample estimates and the results theoretically obtainable from a comparable complete coverage survey—are approximated by the standard errors of the estimates. In table 2 of this report, standard errors are presented in the form of relative standard errors, the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer. The sample estimate and its associated relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals expressed in the form of the sample estimate plus or minus some constant times the estimated relative standard error. For example, suppose the estimated total is 5,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent. Then the standard error is 100 (2 percent of 5,000), and the chances are approximately two out of three that the complete coverage total would be between 4,900 and 5,100 (estimate ± one relative standard error); the chances are approximately 19 out of 20 that the complete coverage total would be between 4,800 and 5,200 (estimate ± two relative standard errors); and it is almost certain that the complete coverage total would be between 4,700 and 5,300 (estimate ± three relative standard errors).

Totals for 1982 represent the equivalent of a complete coverage survey for that year. These figures consist of reported data; production or capacity information supplied by secondary sources; and data estimated based on employment reported in the census of manufactures. Estimated production amounts to less than 10 percent of total production.

Totals for 1983 represent estimates of total U.S. production, based on the rate of change between 1982 and 1983 that was observed for establishments reporting on the MA24T survey. A coverage rate can be calculated that represents the proportion of the estimated total accounted for by the establishments in the MA24T panel. For 1983, the coverage rate for total U.S. production is approximately 75 percent.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is due to imputing data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data which fail logic edits. ("Bias", as used here, refers to differences between the true value and the estimated value.) Missing figures for establishments included in both the old (1983) and new (1984) samples are imputed based on yearly movements shown by firms reporting both years. Missing figures for new panel establishments not included in the old sample are estimated based on employment size. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 30 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 30 percent are footnoted.

The coverage and imputation rates are not explicit indicators of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the estimated movements. The range of difference between the actual and estimated figures is not precisely known but is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data increases as the percentage of estimation increases. Figures with coverage rates below 0 percent, or imputation rates above 30 percent, should be used with caution.

In addition to sampling error, and errors resulting from estimation for firms that were not canvassed, the results of this survey are subject to several sources of nonsampling errors. These include: (1) inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey; (2) response errors; (3) definitional difficulties; (4) differences in the interpretation of questions; (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained, and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Production. Total quantity for each type of species of lumber, sawed ties, and timbers, in thousand board feet for the species indicated. Materials sawed from bolts less than 6 feet long or materials sawed from slabs, edgings, etc., are not included.

Stocks on Hand. Stocks of lumber on hand on December 31, whether sold or unsold, including rough, finished, green, and dry lumber on hand.

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CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS AND DIVISIONS

Northeast Region:

New England Division: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Middle Atlantic Division: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central Region:

East North Central Division: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

West North Central Division: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South Region:

South Atlantic Divison: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

East South Central Divison: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

West South Central Division: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West Region:

Mountain Division: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

Pacific Division: Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska.

LUMBER INDUSTRY REGIONS

Eastern Lumber Regions

Southern Pine:

All southern yellow pine.

Southern Hardwood:

All hardwoods in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Delaware, and the lowland counties of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Appalachian:

All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in West Virginia, and Appalachian range counties of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Northern Hemlock and Hardwood:

All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine in Michigan and Wisconsin.

LUMBER INDUSTRY REGIONS—Continued

Eastern Lumber Regions—Continued

Northeastern:

All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Other:

All hardwoods and softwoods in Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, District of Columbia, New Jersey; and all softwoods except southern yellow pine in Missouri, Delaware, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, and the lowland counties of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Western Lumber Regions

Douglas Fir:

All softwoods and hardwoods in Washington and Oregon west of the Cascades, and in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon.

Western Pine:

All softwoods and hardwoods in Washington and Oregon east of the Cascades, in California (except the counties listed in the Redwood Region), and in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

California Redwood:

All softwoods and hardwoods in the following 11 counties of California: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma.

Alaska and Hawaii:

All softwoods and hardwoods in the States of Hawaii and Alaska have been included in the Lumber Industry Region tables of this publication to maintain consistency with the estimates shown for the total United States.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; on the other hand, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the

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differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to the problems mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation. There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

- *Domestic Output*—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

- *Exports*—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance and other charges to the export point.

  Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.

- *Imports*—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output. Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Value Export and Import Transactions. Detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $250 or for individual export shipments valued at not more than $500. This is believed to have only negligible effects on the statistics for the bulk of the commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind. The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports. There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports. Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities. With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage. Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of U.S. foreign trade zones, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico).

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on lumber production and stocks have been collected by the Bureau of the Census since 1904. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library. A list of these libraries may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census regional offices:

Office	Telephone
Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 881-2271
Boston, Massachusetts	(617) 223-2327
Charlotte, North Carolina	(704) 371-6142
Chicago, Illinois	(312) 353-6251
Dallas, Texas	(214) 767-0621
Denver, Colorado	(303) 234-3924
Detroit, Michigan	(313) 226-7742
Kansas City, Kansas	(816) 374-4601
Los Angeles, California	(213) 209-6616
New York, New York	(212) 264-3860
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	(215) 597-4920
Seattle, Washington	(206) 442-7828

RELATED REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census also publishes the following related reports:

Series	Frequency	Title
Current Industrial Reports		
MA24F	Annually	*Hardwood Plywood*
MA24H	Annually	*Softwood Plywood*

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Series	Frequency	Title
Other Industry Reports		
M3-1	Monthly	*Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders*
(AS)	Annually	Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM)
(MC)	Quinquennially	Census of Manufactures
Foreign Trade Reports		
FT410	Monthly	*U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Commodity by Country*
FT135	Monthly	*U.S. General Imports—Schedule A—Commodity by Country*

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
Current Industrial Report MA24T	Robert Marske	(301) 763-4478
Foreign Trade publications	Joyce Ware	(301) 763-5140
Census/ASM	Allen Foreman	(301) 763-5531
To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD)	(301) 763-4100
International Trade Administration	Adair Mitchell	(202) 377-0377
Department of Agriculture	Bob Phelps	(202) 447-5016

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared in the Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, under the direction of Carole Ambler, Chief, Current Nondurables Branch. Robert Marske, Chief, Chemicals, Petroleum and Lumber Section, was directly responsible for the review of the data and preparation of the report. Gaylord E. Worden, Chief of the Division, and Thomas L. Mesenbourg, Assistant Chief for Current Industrial Reports, provided overall direction and coordination to this project.

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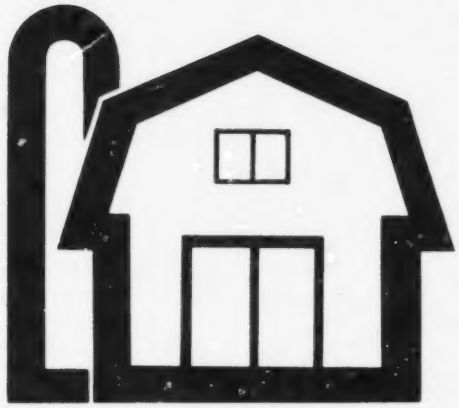

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- Land use
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